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NO. 48.

PRESSING FORWARD.

Advance of the American Army

on Santiago. THE SPANIARDS COOPED UP.

Slight Skirmishes Between Spaniards and Cubans. Heavy Losses Sustained by the Enemy. Starvation and a native of Consolacion del Sur, prov-

The American front has been advanced beyond the first crossing of the sentence. For seven of these Benites Rio Guama about a mile, and a tug lies | lay in the Carcel de la Panta, the Hathree and a half miles from the Spanish entrenchments at Santiago.

Distress in City of Santiago.

General Chaffee's brigade, with three thousand Cubans under Ceneral Aguirra and several hundred under Col. Gonthis morning. The Cubans had several slight skirm-

the hills on the American right flank. and our auxiliaries occupied the blockhouses in that vicinity, which were evacuated before daybreak by the Spaniards. The latter retreated towards Santiago de Cuba.

General Lawton, General Chaffee and connoiteaed the Spanish position, and, with the aid of information furnished by the Cubans, have very good maps of the roads and defenses of the city.

Much information has also been ob tained from Spanish pacificos, who have slipped out of the city and given themselves up in the hope of getting food. They report great starvation and distress in Santiago. They say the Spanish troops are on short rations and that all the supplies are being held for their

The sick in the hospitals, the pacifiwere killed and that eighty-nine were wounded as the result of the engage- son. ment on Friday last with Coi. Wood's and Young's commands.

The most startling information .obtained from the pacificos is that since the advance began almost twenty thousand Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. This statement is made on the authority of General Lawton and he is also of the opinion that General Pando may be able to effect a junction with General Linares at San-

importance within the Spanish lines- rey's parents he says: Punta Blanco, at the southern end of the bay, and Santa Ursula at the south | inch shell into the Cristobal Color and cast corner. On the road to Caney, on kill a whole gun crew and also wound the north, is another fort. There are the Spanish Admiral. In the second about 450 men in each of these fortifi- bombardment I had another stroke of cations, and stretching around the whole city are nine barbed wire fences, fifty yards apart, while just inside these are lines of rifle pits.

niles beyond the American outposts, is from the northern extremity of the city Morro Castle.

little west of south, at a distance about seven miles from General Lawton's headquarters, lies Morro Castle. The road to within a few hundred yards of the batteries at the rear of Morro was reconnoitered vesterday afternoon | cer. by General Chaffee and several mem-

The Cubans believe that if the water supply of the city could be cut off, I hope to do a little better. The Ad- very large, about 25 per cent. The fight-Santiago will have to yield at once. miral says we're a regular pepper-box, ing yesterday was steady though the They say that Admiral Cervera's entire and 'Bob' Evans says we can give a Americans were embarrassed by the fleet, except the torpedo boat destroyer battleship points on good and rapid heavy brush. The Spaniards made a Terror, is in the barbor. General Law- firing." ton is inclined to discredit the reports that guns have been taken from the ships to strengthen the defences on land. He says it would be impossible the fleet off Santiago on Wednesday it for Admiral Cervera to reach the posi- was learned that General Pando is tion of the American army with his big | moving eastward from Hanzanillo, with guns from where the Spanish ships 8,700 Spanish troops, for the purpose

aggressive move by the Amerianticipated for several days. The road to the base of supplies must be greatly improved before the onward movement can be safely made.

At present it taxes the quartermaster's department to the utmost to get provisions and ammunition. Last night pected they will reach Santiago 'de one pack train arrived with supplies Cuba next Sunday, July 3. The Cu- casualities. A large and thoroughly the governor keeping his hand on a pissufficient to last until tonight, and as this dispatch is being written another | Spanish flank and rear and harrassing | train of ammunition is coming in. A train of ammunition has reached General Chaffee's brigade, and a battery of Gatling guns and dynamite guns. attached to the Rough Riders, has been moved to General Wheeler's be with less than half the force he

There is no high ground in the pres ent position where Hotchkiss or Gatling guns could be put in position. but a little further on is ground where guns ish entrenchments.

There were no alarms last night. they have looked for resistance to our advance. The ground over which they directed by L. Jonblanc, his consignee. the wounded joining in the singing. have traveled could have easily been defended, but the Spanish have steadily retired, not even attempting to harrass our flanks, as the columns moved on through a natural ambuscading coun-

and intends to make a "last ditch her with even a pound of coal.

pose fighting at all. clear the road beyond the front, where that he had placed himself under to the bull dog tenacity and courage of the stream doubles back across it. for the advance of the artillery. A dynamite gun and a Hotchkiss gun will be put in position ..

General Wheeler, who made a re connaissance for half a mile beyond the skirmish lines this morning, finding that he was unable to secure the desired view through the luxuriant tropical foliage, dismounted and climbed a tree. arrested by Deputies from Charleston A major general of the United States on a warrant issued by Postoffice Inin the forks of a tree, surveying the Spanish outposts through his field Lake City and very little excitement glasses, was a spectacle that gave some | manifested. dea of the wonderful energy of the dashing ex-Confederate cavalry leader. This feat of agility in a man sixty-two years of age put to blush many younger

officer in his own staff.

upright. It is suppossed he was mired and sank from sight.

LOVE, CRIME AND WAR.

A Very Strange Tale Told by an Escaped Cuban Murderer.

of the ships of the blockading squadron to whom the phrase "Cuba Libre" has taken a new meaning. He is an escaped murderer, and he tells a strange tale of "love, crime and war." His name is Pablo Santana Benites, 30 years old. ince of Pinar del Rio. Seven years ago he killed a man, as the outcome of a love affair. Twenty-four years was the vana prison. A month and a half ago he was put in a chaingang and set to

work on fortifications. His duty was wheeling sand at Sand Battery No. 1. east of Morro. They gave him nothing zales, was skirmishing towards the city to eat but a few beans, he said, and he was almost starved. Thursday last while the guard was at lunch, he and a ishes with the Spaniards stationed on fellow convict made their escape. They ran into the woods and were soon safe ly away. For three days they made their way through thicket and brush, eluding the Spanish soldiers, until they reached the water front on Sunday But at the last moment the other man became panie-stricken and ran back to General Wheeler have thoroughly re- the woods. Benites knew little of the war, but when asked if he was a patri ot, he replied: "I'll fight for America. There are between three and four hundred men working on the Sand Battery from which he escaped, he said, and

cations around Havana. Some information had reached him as to the conditions prevailing in the Cuban capital. The poor are starving in the street. he asserted. "The Spanish soldiers are on half rations. Bread brings sixty cents per pound, beef costs forty cents and pork is sold for fifty cents a cos say, are suffering from lack of food. pound." Benites has a brother at Paland they also report that seventy-seven | ma, Island of Magorca. The prisoner will be turned over to Commodore Wat-

big forces are at work on all the fortifi-

HE IS A ROMANCER.

A Boy Who Can Beat the Spaniards

Albert L. Morey, a Providence boy who graduated from the gunners' school at Newport last April, writes of the first bombardment of Santiago in which he participated on the cruiser New Or-There are two forts of considerable leans. In a letter just received by Mo-

"I had the good luck to put a sixgood luck. We had silenced the right battery and several smaller masked batteries, and the right wing of the fleet had finished its work and was helping Outside to the eastward, about two out the rest of the fleet when a large gun commenced firing at us from the line of entrenchments, extending fort (the only one left), and she was doing some close work.

"Her shells were whistling all kinds of tunes when I hit her square, and you could see her and her whole crew go flying into the air. I have been complimented twice by my Captain and four or five times by my division offi- lards back at every point in an all day

To Relieve Santiago.

From two Cuban officials picked up by of assisting the beleaguered of Santiago de Cuba. The Cubans had come to Spaniards were moving at the rate of as follows: twelve miles a day when the messengers left, and at their present speed it is exbans have a small force hanging on the General Pando's troops at every step. Manzanillo is 127 miles west of Sancondition. The Spaniards say that if General Pando reaches his goal it will

A Plucky Sea Captian. The 600-ton American schooner Clara A. Phinney of New Bedford. can be mounted and from which an ef- some days ago was authorized to clear fective fire can be directed at the Span- with 700 tons of coal from Mobile to Vera Cruz on affidavits of reliable citizens of Mobile that the coal was de-Many of our officers are amazed as stined for railroad purposes. On reaching Vera Cruz, Captain Phinney was sang "The Star Spangled Banner," even to place his vessel alongside the Spanish setamer "Maria Herrara." presence of a group of excited Spanish ly refused. declaring with emphasis that no vessel in his charge should ever Apparently, General Linares prefers lie alongside a ship bearing the flag of to place faith in the defenses of the his country's enemy, much less supply fight" of it. A few-though only a few captain, with a crowd at his heels. -hold to theory that he does not pur- marched to the American consulate and notified the consul, and wrote at once Major Coolidge received orders to to General Spaulding, acting secretary. American protection.

The Lake City Murder.

The following men at Lake City were arrested on a charge of being implicated in the killing of Postmaster Baker: Moultrie Epps, H. F. Stokes, H. C. Godwin, R. R. McKnight, M. V. Ward and W. A. Webster. These men were spector Buella. Everything is quiet at

Has No Feet.

Georgia and recently appointed colonel ! tire company of our troops. and walks quite well.

SPANIARDS ROUTED. gained several breastworks. They en-

Gen. Shafter's Forces Occupy Outer Works of Santiago.

BATTLE RAGED ALL DAY.

The Americans Had Four Hundred Men Killed and Wounded. Loss of

Enemy Not Known. Santiago Will Soon Be Ours. The battle has begun. Just two onths after the battle of Manila, and

on the first day of the month, like that glorious engagement, began the first set battle of the war in this hemisphere. This startling news was conveyed in the following brief dispatch received from Gen. Shafter at 10 o'clock Friday morn-Camp Near Sevilla, Cuba. Secretary of War. Washington:

Action now going on. The fire only ght and desultory. Began on the right, near Caney. Lawton's division. He will move on the northeast part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you constantly advised of progress. SHAFTER

Major General. LATER NEWS. Friday night the war department ceived the following additional dis-

patch from Gen. Shafter: "Siboney, Cuba, July 1. "Had a very heavy engagement today which lasted from Sa. m., till sundown. We have carried their outworks and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney. which was accomplished at 4 p. m. Will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be about 400. Of these not many killed.

Shafter. (Signed) THE TROOPS IN AT THE START. According to Gen. Shafter's report. the attack on Santiago was begun by the second division of the Fifth army corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. H. W.

Lawton. This division consisists of three brigades made up as follows: First brigade, commanded by Col. J. J. Van Horn, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Twenty-second Massachusetts infantry. Second brigade, commanding officer known, but supposed to be Col. Bates, First U. S. infantry; Fourth U. S. infantry and Twenty-fifth U. S.

Third brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Seventh U. S. infantry, Twelfth U. S. infantry and

Seventeenth U. S. infantry. It thus appears that the entire division which opened the hostilities of the day is composed entirely of regular troops, seasoned and experienced in battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry. which is regarded as one of the best volunteer organizations of the army. DRIVEN BACK.

The American army drove the Spanengagement Friday. Caney will be "I have killed about twenty and taken with 2,000 prisoners. It is now wounded a few more that I know of, surrounded. Our loss is probably close and if they don't surrender before long to a thousand. The total proportion is brave but spasmodic defense. Much of the Spanish firing was by volley, while ours was mostly at will, each bullet being aimed at a special target. It is

impossible to estimate the Spanish loss. SHAFTER REPORTS HEAVIER LOSSES. Owing to the many conflicting reports of the losses of the American troops in Friday's engagement, it has been thought best by the war depart-Aserranderos, in small boats, with dis- ment officials to make public the text nor Russell and city editor Henry patches from General Rios for Admiral of Gen. Shafer's last dispatch receiv- Bagley, of the Raleigh Times-Visitor,

Siboney, via Playa del Este. July 1. Adjutant General, Washington, D. C .: I fear I have underestimated today's equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once to care for the wounded. 40 more medical officers. The ship tiago de Cuba, and the roads are in bad must bring a launch and boats for conveying the wounded.

Major General Commanding.

OUR LOSS ONE THOUSAND. Our losses are heavy. An officer from the field estimates our killed and wounded at over 1,000 men. Shells, supposedly from the Spanish ficet, did heavy execution among our troops. During a lull in the fighting, an impressive incident occurred. The 21st in fantry was out in front and suffering loss from the Spanish fire, but the men

THE CHARGE A DESPERATE ONE. San Juan heights have fallen, and the way is now open for an advance sympathizers. Captain Phinney blunt- on Moro castle. It was a glorious victory, but dearly purchased. The place was the strongest Spanish outpost, well fortified and valiantly defended. The position was an excellent one. San Juan hill is steep, and an artillery battery was located on it. It was also occupied by barracks and other buildings. But the American troops stormed the heights and Spanish valor had to yield the Anglo-Saxon. As I write our troops are swarming up the hill and covering it like ants. The Spaniards are demoralized. The fighting has been of the hardest kind and our troops have suffered severely. but the enemy's works are in their hands and they do not

El Caney is also ours. The general advance, which began at 3 p. m., has been successful all along the line. After driving the enemy out of El Caney the troops took possession of the village and destroyed the Spanish fort by which it had been defended. The Spaniards fled into the city of Santiago. where they now are. The losses on Cavite, dated June 27th, the insurgents agreed to making a uniform reduction Col. John S. Candler, brother of the both sides were heavy. A bursting occupy the whole of Bulucan province. on all express matter shipped to soldiers Democratic nominee for governor of Spanish shell almost annihilated an en- Occasional skirmishes occur. The in- in the field. It has been agreed that

for the public school building. The other from the instep. His injuries Lawton's division lost in killed, woundskeleton of a man was found standing were caused by a railroad accident several who need it, is, to say the least, com- tained considerable damage. She is high character of the American private his deputies were overpowered and diseral years ago. He uses artificial feet the loss on the centre and left must be the governor of Bulucan, with his wife mendable, as more than 200,000 men in now on her way north to a dry dock. soldier also is impressive to the for- armed, and the jail was broken into and double that number. Our troops have and children.

countered a barbed wire fence eight feet high. Hundreds of the enemy was found dead or wounded in the Sampson Does up Cervera's Ships trenches when they were captured.

THE FLEET TOOK A HAND. While the land battle was going on the fleet bombarded all the forts at the entradee of the harbor, doing great damage to them. Thousands of shells were thrown into the forts by the war

THE FINAL BLOW.

Watson is Ordered to Strike the Coast

The plan for an attack on the coast of Spain, which was first outlined in these dispatches and frequently discussed, was this morning officially announced by the department. The bulletin posted at the department approuncing the departure of Commodore Watson to organize the squadron of armored cruisers from Sampson's fleet to proceed at once off the coast of Spain, 'is' the beginning of the movement which will probably end the war.

As originally announced in these dispatches, as soon as the situation at Santiago was satisfactorily and the preparation for the occupation of Porto Rico has sufficiently advanced, it was the intention of the administration to send a fleet to attack the Spanish at home. The time has now arrived when this novement may be undertaken and the surpose is to lose no time in bringing he war home to Spain, in a way that will make the Spanish realize the abso-

lute futility of resistance. It is doubtful whether this order to Admiral Watson was hastened by any fear of danger threatening Admiral Dewey from an attack by the Cadiz fleet, reported at the mouth of the Suez canal on the way to the Philippines. The formation of this squadron for an attack on the Spanish coast was a part and. but list has not yet been made. of the war. decided on some time ago. and fully outlined in these dispatches. The movement was held in waiting only and the almost constant fire which is for the landing of troops at Santiago,

there to join the squadron. When the announcement was made of the sailing of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz toward the Suez canal, the opinedly was, of the purpose of the gov- behavior of the troops was magnificent.

wa's regarded rather as a retreat than an aggressive movement toward the Philipoines. Whether this theory was correct or not will be shown by the course of Admiral Camara on learning that our squadron is about to sail. If the movement of his fleet is not in the nature of retreat he will return to defend the Spanish coast and meet our squadron. Otherwise he may seek safety by sailing through the neutral waters, of the Suez canal; at all events, the movement against the Spanish coast is regarded as a blow which Spain cannot withstand.

The squadron under command of Watson will be powerful enough to meet and destroy Admiral Camara's fleet if it turns back or to inflict severe damage upon the Spanish forts, and if the Spanish fleet should sail to get into the Suez canal our squadron may follow it into the Mediterranean and compel an engagement there. This movement means that the war is to be pressed with all vigor and terminated as quickly as possible blow delivered upon blow. Movements of the utmost importance, aggressive and strong, are to be made by both army and navy.

A North Carolina Sensation. A sensation has been caused in Ral-

eigh, N. C., by a row between Gover-Sampson and General Rabi. The ed Saturday morning at 4 o'clock. It is a brother of Lieutenant Bagley. Mr. Bagley says when he called at the governor's office to introduce an army officer to the private secretary he was called into the executive office where him for an article printed in The The chief surgeon says he has use for Times-Visitor some time before and violently ordered him to leave. This incident brings out the information that Governor Russel has long believed that somebody has been trying or would try to kill him and has habitually kept a loaded revolver in his desk and a shotgun standing in a corner of his office. This goes to strengthen the impression already prevalent among many people in the State that the governor is a dangerous lunatic.

A Big War Contract.

Commissary General Eagan of the army Wednesday awarded to Swift & Co. of Chicago a contract for supplying the troops in Cuba with refrigerated beef in such quantities and at such places as may be required. The contract is a big one and involves the shipment to that country of large cargoes of dressed meat to be used, not alone for the soldiers but also for feeding the reconcentrados and the Cuban troops. The government guarantees the contract to last for not less than three months, and the beefs to be furnished so that it will be perfectly good and fit for use 72 hours after its

To Send the Sick There.

Steps have been taken to make Fort Monroe an important hospital point, and it is said that over 600 sick and wounded soldiers from the south will be sent there as soon as the arrangements are completed. A number of tents will be located near the moat, and they will be equipped with all the conveniences and appliances known to medical science. A large corps of surgeons has been detailed for service at

A Vessel Captured. ding to private letters

FLEET DESTROYED.

at Santiago.

FIGHTING STILL GOING ON. Gen. Shafter Demands the Surrender of Santiago. Reports of the Losses on Both Sides Indicate Desperate

n what is deemed to be reliable authority that Admiral Sampson's fleet today engaged the fleet of Admiral Cererà and entirely destroyed it. Washington, July 3.—The following statement was tonight given out at the White Honse!

"Gen. Shafter telegraphs: "Playa del Este, July 3. - Early this norning E sent a demand for the imnediate surrender of Santiago. threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will be surrendered. The following dispatch was received

at the war department: Playa del Este. July 3.-Siboney office confirms statement that all the Spanish fleet except one warship destroyed and burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Capt. Smith. who old operator no doubt of its correctness. ALLEN, "Signal Officer."

Playa del Este. July 3.—The destruction of Cevera's fleet is confirmed. (Signed) ALLEN, Lieut, Col. NEWS FROM SHAFTER. Playa del Este, July 3.

Secretary of War. Washington: Camp near Sevilla. Cuba. July 3. We have the town well invested on the north and east but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousof the general plan for the prosecuting But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before vesterday kept up on the trenches. Wagon road and the development of the situation to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains. but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill and will probably have to go to the rear today. Gen. ion was had here that the real object of Young also very ill; confined to his bed. the Spanish admiral was to remove his Gen. Hawkins slightly wounded in foot. fleet to a position of greater safety than Daring sortie made by enemy last night Cadiz, being informed, as he undoubt- which was handsomely repulsed. The Gen. Garcia reported he holds the railburned a bridge and removed some rails; also that Gen. Pando has arrived at Palma and that the French consul with

> directed him to treat them with every SHAFTER. courtesy possible. Major General. OFFICERS KILLED. Washington, July 3.-The following disputea from Gen. Shafter was received

> at the war department tonight: Playa del Este, July 3, 1898. Adj. Gen. U. S. A., Washington: Camp Near Santiago, July 3 .- The following is a partial list of officers

Col. Charles A. Wykoff, 22d infantry. Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton,9th cavalry.

Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th cavalry. Maj. Forse, 1st cavalry. Capt. O'Neill, 1st volunteers. Lieut. Micha, son of Professor Micha Lieut. Jules G. Orde, 6th infantry. Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp, 10th cavalry.

TEH SPANISH ACCOUNT. Madrid, July 3, 4 p. m. - Private dispatches from Santiago give the following details:

"Gen. Shafter's army, composed of 7.000 infantry and 82 siege guns of arious calibre, attacked the Spanish positions before Santiago, 6,000 rebels under Garcia assisting them. The Spaniards had only 2,000 men, partly colunteers. "Our troops fought with heroic cour-

age. The battle lasted three hours and and the Spanish were then compelled to abandon the trenches and to fall back on Santiago. The retreat was conducted in perfect order. "Our losses were heavy and the enemy'

were enormous. The list of our wounded includes Gen. Linares, Col. Ordonez and Majors Amadrid and Arraiz, the latter being Gen. Linares' aid-de-camp. The American attack upon El Caney was very severe. The position was defended oy Gen. Vera de Roy, with 500 men. The enemy was at first repulsed, but ultimately renewed the attack. "Our wounded are numerous, includng Gen. Vera de Roy and Major Dem-

ingnez. The struggle is becoming dficult, 2.000 Spanish having to meet 25. 000 of the enemy. SANTIAGO BADLY TORN UP.

Definite, positive information is at and that Santiago had been literally torn to pieces, and that in the wreck and ruin of demolished buildings the Spanish casualties numbered fully 1.000. This information came from one of the foreign consuls stationed at Santiago, who reported to the representative of his country in Washington the fearful havoc within the city wrought by the American army and the fleet. The distress of the city, even before the battle, was clearly shown by the action of this counsel in serving out rations of one-half pound daily to his fellow countrymen, a few hundred in number, for the last month. Then came the brief but graphic recital of the terrible effect of the American attack from land and sea. The bursting shells from our fleet had done the greatest damage inside of the city. Buildings were riddled with rifles shot and mown down with the huge shells and solid projectiles from the ships.

Soldiers' Express.

The Southern Express comyany in whose territory all the camps of the United States army are located, with the exception of the one on the States troops commenced to disembark Pacific coast, has taken the intitative. and all other express companies have Behul in Kayabo Bay, while she was matter for all the soldirers be given that the flagship Newark, with Commo-

A GREAT MISTAKE.

At Least Many People Seems to Think So.

Some thoughtless editor away off in Kansas casually observed that it takes money to run a newspaper. whereupon every editor in the land is down on him. Notwithstanding the long established fact that the running of a paper broke up the devil and exhausted all his gold and silver mines there are yet millions Washington, July 3.-It is reported of people who believe it costs nothing to start and run newspapers. Oh, no, replies one editor. What a lie, says another. What an exaggeration! What a whopper! Money to run a newspaper? Never! It has been disproved a thousand times, says another; it is a clean case of airy fancy. It doesn't take money to run a newsspaper; it can run without money. It is a charitable institution, a begging concern, a highway robber. B'Godfrey, the newspaper is the child of the air, a creature of a dream. It can go on and on and on, when any other concern would be in the hands of a receiver and wound up with cobwebs in the win-

It takes wind to run a newspaper; it takes gall to run a newspaper. It takes a scintillating, aerobatic imagination. and a half dozen white shirts, and a railroad pass to run a newspaper. But money-heavens to Betsey and six hands round, who ever needed money in conducting a newspaper! Kind words are the medium of exchange that do the business for the editor-kind words and church social tickets. When you see an editor with money, watch him. He'll be paying his bills and disgracing his profession. Never give money to an editor. Make him trade it out. He likes to swap.

Then when you die, after having stood around for years and having sneered at the editor and his little jim crow paper, be sure and have your wife send in for three extra copies by one of your weeping children, and when she reads the generous and touching notice about you. forewarn her to neglect to send 15 cents to the editor. It would overwhelm him. Money is a currupting thing. The editor knows it, and what he wants is your heartfelt thanks Then he can thank the printers and they can thank the grocers. But money-scorn the filthy thing. Don't let the pure. innocent editor know

anything about it. Keep that for sordid tradespeople who charge for their wares. The editor gives his bounty away. The Lord loves a cheerful giver. The movement of the Spanish fleet road from Santiago to San Luis and has | He'll take care of the editor. Don't ten years ago Charlotte was emancipated worry about the editor. He has a charter from the State to act as a doormat | time it prospered. Formerly, in front for the community. He'll get the paper of each store, the professionals sat upon about 400 French citizens came into out somehow, and stand up for you when dry goods boxes, whittled sticks and his line yesterday from Santiago. Have you run for office, and lie about your talked over the affairs of men, women pigeontoed daughter's tacky wedding, and children in the town. One man and blow about your big-footed sons when they get a \$4 per week job, and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from your grasping body, and smile at at your giddy wife's second marriage. He'll get along. The Lord knows how-but somehow.

WILL TURN BACK.

Such is the Impression About the Spanish Fleet.

The Spanish fleet that sailed last week for the Philippines has not made much progress and does not give the United States much concern. The government has done everything possible within fair lines to prevent this fleet from reaching the Philippinnes and the agents of the state department have been particularly successful in his work. United States Consular Agent' Broad bent has just made a master stroke which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said the consular officers, succeeded in quietly buying up all the coal available at the port. This amounted to 20,000 tons and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey; to serve as a base of supplies for Commodore Watson's eastern squadron when it enters the Mediteranian; or to coal any American vessel that may pass through the Suez canal bound for the Asiatic station if it should be decided that it is permissible for warships to take on coal at Port Said. The news that reached the department through the press reports that Admiral Camara is about to leave his torpedo boat destroyers at Port Said because they would be unable to weater the monsoons in the Indian Ocean at this season, is believed at the navy department to presage the dissolution of the squadron and the abandonment of the cruise to the Philippines. As these torpedo destroyers have proved their ability to cross the Atlanta in bad weather. it is conjectured at the department that the real reason for turning back is one that is almost chronic in the Span-

from the battleship Pelayo and the cruiser Carlos V. At any rate the dropping of the destroyers will weaken Camara's squadron so materially as to make his defeat by Dewey a foregone conclusion if they should come together. Troops Reach Manila. Hong Kong. July 4.-The United States Dispatch Boat Zafiro, which left Cavite. Manilo Harbor. on July 1. has arrived here. She reports that the American troops in the transport City of Sidney, City of Peking and Australia, convoyed by the Charleston, arrived at Cavite on June 30. having taken the Ladrone Islands on the way and having left men there. The Spanish Governor and other officials captured were brought to Cavite. The United

ish navy, namely, a break-down or a

breakage of the machinery of the craft.

destroyers Audaz. Prosperina and Or-

tez, there is very little left in the squad-

ron of an offensive character aside

Leaving out the three torpedo boat

Warships in Collision.

at Cavite on July 1.

the field are the direct benficiaries. No details are obtainable.

A BUNCH OF PRIZES.

Several Spanish Boats Captured by American.

A dispatch from Havana says "the

ommander of the Spanish gunboat

Ardilla reports that while reconnoitering on June 26 at Coloma, Punta Corets and other places, at Coyabia, he was informed that a strange steamer with one smoke-stack, apparently a war ship, 3,-000 tons, was in sight. The stranger soon caught sight of the Ardilia and pursued her. The gunboat kept within the blue sea and succeeded in keeping out of range of the guns of her pursuer. To the southeastward the stranger, which furned out to be an American ship, appeared to be in company with several other vessels. The Ardilla made a reconnoissance on the following day, June 27, and discovered that the Amerisighted the American ship hoisted the providing the funds. Spanish flag, believing he had to do with a Spanish war ship. The pilot this is a very large factor in the comalso approached the American vessel and mercial affairs of the world. Wednesdid not find out his mistake until a blank day Manager Gray of the Western Unshot and afterward loaded shells were ion received instructions from headfired at the pilot boat. The shells, it is quarters to the effect that every messclaimed. exploded near her. The age sent should first be stamped with a American ship by this time seemed to revenue stamp before it could be transhave driven the Spanish craft into a mitted. The cost of the stamp for bunch, including the Luz, Jacinto, every message no matter how long will Amistad, Nemesia and Manuelita. The be one cent. latter. it is further alleged, let go their anchors and were abandoned by their the southwestern extremity of Pinar del | shall be attached or used." Rio. between the Isle of Pines and the | Some of the principal offices of the mainland. The commander of the taken on board the American ship. Later he was set at liberty, after hav- delay in receiving replies to telegrams.

ish fleet and the general situation of af- tions these stamps may not be available fairs. The American is described as for several weeks, and should a reply carrying one gun forward, another at be required and the receiver of the telher stern and four guns on each side. egram have no stamps and cannot get She is said to have been commanded by a "frigate captain" and to have carried about six hundred men "with blue pants and red fringe," who said they were going to Cuba and afterward to Key West.

ABOUT LOAFERS.

How to Abate the Great Nuisance of

from the habit of loafing. From that made a rule that there could be no loafing in front of his place of business. He was considered reckless. A little later a clothing house made the same rule. The movement grew until today there is not a business house in Charlotte having loafers in chairs and on dry goods boxes in front of any store. They have been driven from one store to another until now the native local loafer has no refuge except amongst the transient guests at the hotels: He still gets out at night and squats on chairs that he never pays for at the hotels and loafs in disguise, as a transient guest of the house. Charlotte has prospered in propertion as the loafing habit has been

broken up. The loafer not only produces nothing, but he saps the energies of the working man. Some years ago the Observer wrote of the emancipation of Fort Mill from the loafing habit. The local paper at Fort Mill copied the article and expressed pleasure in being written about in that strain. Since then Fort Mill has been prosperous. Salisbury is prosperous by seen whittling sticks and loafing on the cents; and for each additional one hunthe effortt of those people who are never streets. In the course of time in all our dred dollars or fractional part thereof Southern towns and cities the loafing habit will be disgraceful as it ought to be. From that time foward every South-

ern town and city will prosper. been largely broken up. As a consequence it is a prosperous town. Rock Hill, in South Carolina, was never a victim of the loafing habite and it always the war, it has prospered far beyond the years old.

To all towns we would say: "If you would prosper then drive out the loaf-

Let Us Stop to Think. Let us stop to think of the good-bye kiss. Better miss a car than leave a heartache. Let us stop to think of the children. We, too, were children once and loved to be remembered. Let us stop to think of the aged. For us, too, the evening shadows will close at length and we shall, perchance, be left at desolate heartstones. We shall need to be remembered then. Let us stop to think of the stranger. We, too, have been alone and have needed the touch of a kindly hand upon our lives, and many a life has gone out in the blackness of darkness for the lack of such a touch as any one of us might have given. Let us stop and think of God and the future. At best the time is short and the end is near. And when it shall come, blessed will be he to whom the entrance upon another life will be but the realization of dear and familiar dreams, the consummation of a lifetime of longings. Let us stop to think. If there be any virtue, if there be any cents. praise. let us stop to think upon these

They Are Impressed. That which most impresses the offieers of the European armies who have come to the United States to "observe" the war is the rapidity with which an army is being mobilized. To them it is almost incredible that on the 23d of Appil this government had an army of only 26,500 men. Today there are organized, officered and encamped over with outraging the Browitt girls a few 150,000 men. When foreigners are told days ago, was hanged by a mob to a that these men responded to a call for bridge at Macon, Mo., Thursday. He Occasional skirmishes occur. The indicate of the surgents captured the Spanish ship a strait cut of 25 per cent. on express from Commodore Remey at Key West customed as they are to bringing their bins, Sheriff Glenn, and Mr. McVicker soldiers into the fields by the forced made speeches, pleading with the lynch-A very queer discovery was made at Carpentersville, Ill., during excavations and the Carpentersville, Ill., during excavations of the ankle ankle and the Carpentersville, Ill., during excavations of the ankle a

WAR REVENUE.

How Uncle Sam Will Raise the Sinews of War.

STAMPS FOR EVERYTHING.

Hardly a Legal Document of any Kind Exempt. Telegrams, Checks, Bills of Lading and All Commercial Papers

The people of this country have had war on for two months or thereabouts and all it has cost them has been the satisfaction of hurrahing over a Dewey victory, or a Hobson, a Blue, or Sampson or Schley. They have not gone can ship had captured the sloops deep down into their pockets to pay for Nemesia, of Batabano, province of Ha- all this glory. They knew what hapvana: Amistad and Manuelita, of pened and simply trusted Uncle Sam Coloma, province of Pinar del Rio, and to foot the bills. But your Uncle Samthe pilot boats Luz and Jacinto. It is uel wants some help, and he will call claimed that when the sloops were upon all the people to assist him in

Take telegraphing as an instance, and

The law provides that the person using or affixing the stamp shall write crews, who made for the shore, going in or stamp thereupon the initials of his the direction of Punta de Piedras, on name and date upon which the same

State have been furnished with stamps Nemesia, with one of his crew, remained for the use of patrons, but until the on board his sloop and was captured and stamps are generally distributed from the revenue office there may be some ing been questioned regarding the Span- At some of the smaller telegraph stathem there would be no answer. The stamp must be affixed at the sending office and cannot be at the receiving

As to railroad and express companies bills of lading, money orders and all documents relative to shipping will have to be stamped. All the railroads centering here have received a large

supply for the use of their patrons. The Register has already published the full text of the bill, but in order to refresh the minds of its readers it publishes the tax on some of the documents of ordinary business transac-

"All bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued after the first of July by any association, company or corporation, on each hundred dollars of the face value or fraction thereof, five cents; and on all sales, or agreement to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company or corporation whether shown upon the books of such association, company or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper, &c., on each hundred dollars of the face value or frac-

tion thereof, two cents. "Bank checks, drafts, or certificates of deposits not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of a money, drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any persons, companies or corporations at sight or

on demand, two cents. "Bill of exchange (inland), draft certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, two in excess of one hundred dollars, two

"Bonds, for indemnifying any person or persons, firm, or corporation, for the In Rockingham the loafing habit has payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of duties of any office or position, and to account for money received, and all other bonds of any description, except prospered. Founded, practically since such as may be required in legal proceedings, fifty cents. All deeds, inadjacent towns that are more than 100 struments or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted. when the consideration or value exceeds one hundred dollars and not over five hundred dollars. fifty cents; and for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of five hundred dollars,

fifty cents. "Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the rent of land, tenement. when not exceeding one year, 25 cents; when for more than a year and not exceeding two years, fifty cents; when

for more than three years, one dollars. "Mortgages of lands or personal property, deeds of trust, &c., intended to secure any definite and fixed sum. on one thousand dollars and not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars. twedty-five cents. All transfers or assignments of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, a stamp duty is required and must be paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument. Power of attorney to sell lands. &c .. twenty-five cents.

acceptance, check of draft, twenty-five "No paper can be recorded or registered, if such paper is required by law to be stamped, and such paper or document cannot be used in evidence unless stamped."

"Protest of notes. bills of exchange.

Stamps can be obtained from the internal revenue office, and if the war continue long they will be as common as postage stamps.—Columbia Register.

For the Usual Crime.

Henry Williams, colored, charged